

Salix amygdaloides Woodland

COMMON NAME Peachleaf Willow Woodland
SYNONYM Peachleaf Willow Woodland
PHYSIOGNOMIC CLASS Woodland (II)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBCLASS Deciduous woodland (II.B)
PHYSIOGNOMIC GROUP Cold-deciduous woodland (II.B.2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBGROUP Natural/Semi-natural (II.B.2.N)
FORMATION Temporarily flooded cold-deciduous woodland (II.B.2.N.b)
ALLIANCE SALIX AMYGDALOIDES TEMPORARILY FLOODED
WOODLAND ALLIANCE
CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENCE LEVEL 1
USFWS WETLAND SYSTEM PALUSTRINE

RANGE

Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge

Wooded areas are rare and widely scattered in small stands throughout the Refuge, except for the sandhills portion.

Globally

The peachleaf willow woodland type is found in the Northern Rocky Mountains, ranging from Idaho to Montana and possibly into parts of the western Great Plains.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

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Many of the stands are less than 0.5 ha in size and occupy a range of mesic sites. The peachleaf willow association typically occurs as three to six trees clustered together to form a dense canopy. These clusters sometimes appear to have coalesced to form a larger stand.

Globally

MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES

Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Species</u>
CANOPY	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>

Globally

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Species</u>
CANOPY	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES

Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge

Salix amygdaloides

Globally

Salix amygdaloides

VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

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in close association with wetland communities dominated by prairie cordgrass, cattail, and Nebraska sedge (*Carex nebrascensis*). Total foliar cover values range from 60 to 100%. The lower values occur where canopies between the stands do not overlap. Individual trees were generally large (10-15 m tall) and mature. Understory shrubs were not common.

Globally

(n/a)

OTHER NOTEWORTHY SPECIES

(n/a)

CONSERVATION RANK G3.

DATABASE CODE C EGL000947

COMMENTS

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(n/a)

Globally

(n/a)

REFERENCES

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- Hansen, P., K. Boggs, and R. Pfister. 1991. Classification and management of riparian and wetland sites in Montana. Unpublished draft version prepared for Montana Riparian Association, Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station, School of Forestry, University of Montana, Missoula. 478 pp.
- Marriott, H. J., and D. Faber-Langendoen. 2000. The Black Hills community inventory. Volume 2: Plant community descriptions. The Nature Conservancy, Midwestern Resource Office, Minneapolis, MN. 326 pp.
- Moseley, R. K., M. Manusco, and J. Hiltly. 1992. Rare plant and riparian vegetation inventory of the Boise foothills, Ada County, Idaho. Unpublished report on file IdCDC Department of Fish & Game, Boise, ID. 20 pp.